

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 17th day of April next, viz.:

The account of John Boblitz and George Mummert, Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Mummert, deceased.

The account of George Little, Administrator of the estate of Charles T. Welsh, deceased.

The account of Jacob Herter, Guardian of Henry Showalter, Isaac Showalter, and David Showalter, minor children of David Showalter, deceased.

The account of John L. Noel, Guardian of Rachel McClain, minor child of James McClain, deceased.

The first and final account of David Hollinger, Executor of the last will and testament of Christian Nagle, deceased.

The final account of Philip Flesherman, and Michael Seavenour, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Seavenour, deceased.

The first account of John L. Taughinbaugh, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Shank, deceased.

The first and final account of John L. Taughinbaugh, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Shank, deceased.

The account of William C. Seabrooks, Administrator of the estate of Elijah Seabrooks, deceased.

The first and final account of John Hoover, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Walter, deceased.

The first account of Nicholas Bushey, Administrator of the estate of Philip Snyder, deceased.

The first and final account of Jacob Cover, Administrator of the estate of James Rhea, deceased.

The first Guardianship Account of Henry Overholser, Guardian of Samuel Geiselman, minor son of Michael Geiselman, sen. deceased.

The first account of Benjamin Schriver, Administrator of the estate of William Schroeder, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
March 29, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN BRINGMAN & SON, in the Cabinet and Chair Manufacturing, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said Firm, and all persons having claims, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Senior Partner still continues to manufacture all kinds of Work in his line of business, at the shortest notice, in South Baltimore street, second square, opposite Wampler's Tinnery.

JOHN BRINGMAN,
GEO. E. BRINGMAN.
Gettysburg, March 27.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS IN CABINET FURNITURE!

GEO. H. SWOPE
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to keep on hand, at his Cabinet-making Establishment, in East York street, Gettysburg, Pa. a large assortment of all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE,

SUCH AS
Mahogany, Cherry and Maple *BUREAUS*, Plain and Fancy French & half-French *BEDSTEDS*,
Centre, Dining & Breakfast
TABLES, Cupboards,
Workstands, Candle-
stands, &c., &c.

As my Furniture is manufactured by myself for regular customers, and not for Auction purposes, the public may rely upon its being, what it purports to be, of fashionable style, and best material and workmanship.

Housekeepers and others, desiring new and GOOD Furniture, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Coffins made to order, at all times.

GEORGE H. SWOPE.
Gettysburg, March 6.

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!

Co-Partnership in the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the Cabinet-making business, at the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Winebrenner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash, Work, and Candle-stands,

and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.

ALL orders for COFFINS attended to with the utmost promptness.

The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the neatest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

HENRY GARLACH,
DANIEL TRIMMER.
Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Marshall, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH MARSHALL, late of Conowago township, having been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The first named Executor resides in Conowago, and the latter in Mountpleasant township.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esrs.
ADAM MARSHALL, Esrs.
March 13.

Poetry.

STANZAS.

"What is our life? It is even a vapor, which appears but for a little time, and then vanishes away."—*Eccl. i.*

As bubbles on the mountain stream
Pass swift away;
As cloud-tints live in sunset gleam,
And then decay;

As meteors, on a summer's eve,
Blaze forth and die,
And on the heavens no traces leave
Where they pass'd by;

As that fair star, whose light once fell
Upon us here,
Has nothing left on high to tell
That it was there;

Thus from the face of earth shall I
Pass soon, to be
Forgot, like thousand things that lie
Asleep in memory.

AGES OF LIFE.

BY CAMPBELL.

The more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages;
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like passing ages.

The gladness current of our youth,
Ere passion yet disorders,
Steads lingering like a river smooth,
Along its grassy borders.

When joys have lost their bloom and breath,
And life itself is vapid,
Why, as we near the falls of Death,
Feel we its tide more rapid?

It may be strange, yet who would change
Time's course, to slow or speeding,
When one by one our friends have gone,
And left our bosoms bleeding?

Heaven gives our years of fading strength
Indefinable sweetness;
And those of youth a SEEMING LENGTH,
Proportioned to their sweetness.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLE REPROOF.

One day Zachariah Hadgson was going to his daily avocations after breakfast, he purchased a fine codfish, and sent it home, with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking it was prescribed, the good woman well knew that, whether she boiled it or made it into chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him once, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it several different ways.—She also, with some difficulty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home; some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning, fault-finding look, the moody man commenced the conversation.

"Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it. I will bet anything you have spoiled it for my eating. (Taking off the cover.) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would as lief eat a boiled frog."

"Why, my dear, I thought you loved it best fried."

"You didn't think any such thing.—You know better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you boil it?"

"My dear, the last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some, also."

So saying she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of a cod, nicely boiled, was neatly deposited in a dish, a sight of which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill nature of her husband.

"A pretty dish, this," exclaimed he. "Boiled fish, chips and porridge. If you had not been one of the most stupid of women kind, you would have made it in a chowder."

His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed a tureen before him containing an excellent chowder.

"My dear," said she, "I was resolved to please you—there is your favorite dish."

"Favorite dish, indeed," grumbled the discomfited husband. "I dare say it is an unpalatable, wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it."

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who, as soon as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there was a large BULL ROO, of portentous dimensions, and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at full length. Zachariah sprung from his chair, not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.

"My dear," said his wife, in a kind, entreating tone, "I hope you will at length be able to make a dinner."

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was finally overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right, and that he was wrong; and declared that she should never have occasion to read him such another lesson: and he was as good as his word.

"Bob, is that dog of yours a pointer?"

"No, he is half hunter and half setter; he hunts for bones when he is hungry, and sits by the stove when he is satisfied."

Wives and Ladies.—Dow, jr., in one of his sermons, says: The kind of wife you want is one of good morals, and knows how to mend trousers—who can reconcile peeling potatoes with practical piety—who can waltz with a dash churn and sing with a tea-kettle—who understands broomology, and the true science of mopping—who can knit stockings without knitting her brows, and can knit up her husband's "ravelling sleeve of care"—who prefers sowing tears with a needle to sowing tares (scandal) with the tongue. Such is decidedly a *better half*. Take her, if you can get her, when you find her—be she up to the elbows in the suds of a wash tub, or picking geese in a cow stable.

Strange Customs.—The Egyptians had a funeral tribunal, by which they were tried before they could be buried. After death, every Egyptian was brought before this tribunal, and if convicted of having in his life acted unworthily, he was denied a place in the burial place of his ancestors. This was a great disgrace to his family; and, according to the Egyptian theology, it deprived the spirit of the deceased of an entrance into heaven. One of the things which caused the infliction of this mark of disgrace was that of dying in debt. If, however, the children or friends of the deceased should pay his debts, as they sometimes did, he was allowed to be buried.

Not Bad.—May is considered an unfortunate marrying month. A country editor says that a girl was asked not long since, to unite herself in the silken tie to a brisk chap who named May in his proposals. The lady tenderly hinted that May was an unlucky month in marrying. "Well, make it June, then," honestly replied the swain, anxious to accommodate. The damsel paused a moment, hesitated, cast down her eyes, and with a modest blush said,—"wouldn't April do us well?"

Bound to Come Off.—The Pittsburg Mercury tells the following good one:—

Somewhere in the West, a sable knight of the lather and brush was performing the operation of shaving a hoosier with a very dull razor.

"Stop!" said the hoosier, "that won't do."

"What's de matta, boss?"

"The razor pulls."

"Well, no matta for dat, sah. If de handle ob de razor don't break, de beard's bound to cum off!"

Saw Dust and Pine Boards.—The following was told by a real buckeye, over one of Noble's glorious fires at the Dennison House, Cincinnati, years ago:

Col. T.—of the patent office, was accustomed, when a patent model of specification was shown him, to exclaim, "oh! that's nothing new. I knew that long ago!" and so annoying did this become, that an old buckeye determined to give him a dose. Accordingly, he appeared before the Colonel one day, and informed him confidentially that he had discovered a new and valuable process, for which he wished to take out a patent, and particularly requested that not a whisper of it should get abroad.

"But what is it?"

"Just this," in a low tone—"a way to make pine boards out of oak saw dust."

"Pooh!" exclaimed the knowing one, "I knew that long ago—just put the pitch in and press it!"—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Indemnity for the Past, and Security for the Future.—A fellow was arrested in New York for picking a soldier's pocket. When taken to the High Constable's Office, the police officer took from him two gold eagles and some silver—all the money he found in his pocket—and then hand-cuffed him, before taking him to the Watch House. "Why, what's this for?" says the prisoner.

"Not satisfied with arresting me, you first take my money, and then place the 'bracelets' on me!" "I take your money," says the police officer, "as indemnity for the past; and I put the hand-cuffs on you as security for the future!"

The Beauties of Law.—A suit has recently been terminated in Wyoming county, New York, in which the amount involved was \$25, and the costs reached \$800 or \$1,000. The Common Pleas Court, in session at Boston, was engaged a whole day in the trial of a cause in which the sum at issue was about \$2.50. The plaintiff succeeded in getting a verdict in his favor—amount \$1. Law is a whistle that one pays dear for blowing. In nine cases out of ten a person had better suffer wrong than have recourse to it.

Good Sentiment.—Profane language is to conversation what ten-inch spikes would be to veneering—splinting, shivering and defacing it. It is in bad taste, offensive to the majority, and gratifying to none.

When you hear any one making a noise about himself, his merits, and his good qualities, remember that the poorest wheel of a wagon always creaks the loudest.

Never make money at the expense of your reputation.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

The only surviving brother of the late Emperor Napoleon, is Jerome, we believe, now in France, having asked leave of Louis Philippe, some time since, to reside in the kingdom. He will be remembered as having married Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, about 1803, and by that lady he left a son, now, we believe, living in Maryland. Jerome repudiated his wife, by direction of his brother the Emperor, and afterwards married a German Princess. He was for some time King of Westphalia.

Louis Napoleon, son of the late King of Holland, Louis Bonaparte, and of Hortense, daughter of Josephine, lately escaped from a prison in France, and has now returned there from England, on hearing of the Revolution. He is, we believe, over 40 years of age. In 1837 he visited the United States, and spent some days in this city. The father of Prince Lucien Murat, of Bordentown, was Murat, King of Naples, and his mother was a sister of Napoleon.—*N. Y. Express.*

Singular Prediction.—The French Courier states that among the papers of one of the marshals (since deceased) at the celebration of the French Revolution in 1830, was found a sealed package with the following inscription: "To be opened on occasion of the coming revolution in France." As the event has now taken place, the package has been opened and found to contain the badges worn by the deceased at the procession of 1830, with a detailed description of the ceremony. On the interior of the wrapper was written: "To serve on occasion of the next revolution in France, which will take place about the year 1847." It would have been difficult to make a more just prediction.

Americanisms in London.—A London correspondent of the New Haven Register says that it is not uncommon to see posted in the streets—American cheese—American lard—American empty barrels—corn bread, with the corn-stalk out at the door, to show that it is the real stuff—American boots, overshoes, &c., and even the new American invention, baby jumpers, all advertised conspicuously for sale.

Mr. John Cook, Jr., of Winchendon, Mass., has been arrested on the charge of murdering his wife, in Fitchburg, by administering arsenic to her in 1834, fourteen years ago. Suspicions of foul play were excited at the time of her death, which have since ripened into assurance upon observing that her body (which was deposited in a tomb) has remained in a remarkable state of preservation. A recent analysis of her stomach, has detected the presence of arsenic therein, and the testimony of the nurse, the sexton, and of several doctors, tend to fix suspicion on the husband, who is now in custody.

Mad Dogs.—Four Persons Bitten.—A good deal of alarm and excitement exists in the upper part of the Catoclin Valley, Md. in consequence of the havoc recently committed by a number of mad dogs in that section. The Middletown Whig says:—On Tuesday of last week, Mr. Jacob Johnson, an old and respectable farmer, a young man named Thos. Cline, Miss Gaver, and a little boy named John Gaver, (all residents as above mentioned) were bitten by a dog belonging to Mr. Washington Gaver, before the dog was shot.

Two of Mr. Gaver's horses were bitten, one of which, we learn, has since died from the effects of the bite—a number of hogs on the premises were also bitten by the same dog. In our immediate neighborhood, considerable mischief has been done. Mr. Adam Bow-lus, residing near Middletown, had five valuable cows bitten by a dog, but a few days since. Mr. Joshua Koogle has also lost several cows, hogs, &c. Mr. John Hagan and Mr. Jacob Dean have lost some valuable stock besides.

What Next.—The authorities of the city of Charleston, S. C., have prohibited the sale of the "Discipline of the Methodist Church, South," because it retains a section of the general discipline, which testifies to the "great evil of slavery," and inquires how it may be "extirpated."—And what is perhaps even more startling, the annual conference of that State has sanctioned the uncomplaining submission of the Charleston clergy and laity to the restriction. So that the Southern branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in the singular position of having an authorized code of discipline, which cannot be circulated among its members.

A factory proprietor posted up the following notice:

I will admit no segars nor good-looking men within these walls. One sets a flame among the cotton, and the other among my gals."

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal publishes several cases in which olive oil was used successfully as an antidote for the bite of poisonous insects, applied externally and internally.

SKETCH OF Mr. Webster's Speech, In the Senate of the U. States, on the 23d of March, 1848.

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said, that on Friday a bill had passed the Senate for raising ten new regiments. And they are informed that that bill is soon to be followed by another to raise twenty regiments of volunteers for the same service. He had desired on Friday to express his views, and would now do so, in opposition to the policy which they were intended to promote. The bill now before the Senate was a measure to provide the means for the support of these thirty regiments. The scenes through which we have passed and are passing here are various.

For a fortnight the world supposed them to have been occupied in the ratification of a treaty of peace. And though the world had been shut out, strong assurances had been given us of the prospect of a treaty of peace to console us. Not a temporary peace—but a permanent one, which shall cut off their expenses, and return our children from the land of slaughter and still more deadly climate to our fireside.

Scarcely had these notes died away, when we were called upon for this additional force to press home, by fire and the sword, the claims which we had put forth against a fallen, he had almost said an ignoble, foe. The doctrine put forth by the Senator from Michigan was, that not only was it necessary to secure peace, but to press the war with increased vigor.

What then should all this mean?—Was it an admission that we were no nearer a peace than when we snatched up a piece of paper and passed it through this body. His strong desire had been for peace. The actual order of proceedings had been to negotiate first and ratify afterwards. But we have reversed the order of proceedings, had ratified a treaty and then sent agents to negotiate.

It struck him that the course which they had adopted was strange, was grotesque—unprecedented in the history of diplomatic intercourse.

We were in possession of California and New Mexico, and were informed of the intention of the President to retain them as provinces proper to be added to the United States, and these troops were to coerce Mexico into a cession of this territory. This is the object of these additional regiments in his opinion, the identical object for which the war was commenced. All, all Mexico.

The members of the other House had all been elected since the declaration of the 11th March, 1846. That other House had declared by their vote that this war was unnecessarily and unjustifiably commenced by the President of the United States. In that declaration he concurred, and he believed the majority of the people also.

There was another proposition equally capable of demonstration, that this war was begun and has been prosecuted for the acquisition of new territory, with a view to bring new States into the confederacy.

And this force is to be used to force Mexico into an acquiescence in this design on our part to bring in new States from her territory. We know that the Mexican people will never accede to this treaty unless compelled by irresistible force, and for this it was that these thirty thousand troops were to be sent into Mexico.

It was apparent to all, he said, that the war was substantially over—that there was to be no more fighting. It was his opinion that the people would not sustain this war. He hoped the ten regiment bill would not become a law—and for this purpose he supposed that he should be called a Mexican Whig. For saying that he would not approve a measure proposed by the administration, a man was now to be termed an enemy to his country, or what was deemed the same thing—an enemy to the President.

He did not know a greater Mexican than the Senator from Michigan. He had said that his object was to frighten Mexico, which would be more humane than to harm her. This was said in the hearing of Mexico, and even of the people of the United States. This was on the telegraphic wires, and floating over the Gulf of Mexico. And in order not to frighten her too much, he had taken the precaution to inform Mexico that his object was only to frighten her.

He quoted "Snub," in the character of the *Lion*, in "Midsummer's Nights Dream," showing but half his face, as illustrating the course of the Senator from Michigan, in this particular case—

"Ladies, fair Ladies, don't think me a lion—I am no lion—I am only 'Snub the Joinder.'"

He contended that there was no necessity for this additional force. Sickness and battle had so thinned the ranks of the army in Mexico, that it would require 10,000 men to fill up the present regiments.

This was all that was necessary. He understood that there was a report from Gen. Scott, (upon whose career in Mexico he passed a very high compliment, showing, that if the regiments were all

filled up, there would be, including recruits on the way, 55,000 troops in Mexico.

The effect of creating new regiments, raising new recruits, and appointing new officers, without filling up the old regiments, would be ultimately so to thin the ranks that the officers would exceed the privates in number.

The Government of Mexico, he said, probably owed its existence to the expectation of relief from the three millions appropriation. Then where the necessity of sending this new force into Mexico. The main object of these wishes, he believed was patronage—the gratification of friends.

The bill would render necessary the appointment of some 500 officers—Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c.—but there were also paymasters, commissaries, *et id omne genus*—down to sutlers, who, in the language of Corporal Rim, declares:

"Sutler he would be unto the camp,
And profits should ensue."

To the object for which this war was prosecuted—the bringing of new States into the Union—he was opposed. He was opposed to bringing new States into the Union from foreign territories, East, West, North or South. He would reject all—and if the question were put to him to-day, whether he would have peace with new States, he would say no!

For there was no reason whatever to believe that we could obtain as speedy, as safe, and as honorable peace without as with territory. Mexico does not wish us to take her territory—she yields it reluctantly—and every man here knew it.

And if the Trist paper was rejected by Mexico, it would be in consequence of the reluctance of the Mexican Congress or the Mexican people to give up their territory. They preferred to keep their territory, and that we should keep our money—just as he preferred that we should keep our money, and she should keep her territory.

He denied that the people of the United States, in concluding a treaty of peace, desired the acquisition of territory—and such territory. Through the South and West, he believed there was no general feeling in favor of taking territory, and such he believed the preponderating sentiments at the North.

He knew no reason then, why the purpose of the President should control them, any more than that their purpose should control him. He would stand out, it was said, against them, and were they afraid to stand out against him.—He was willing to go to the people on this issue, or on the issue whether we shall or shall not take territory.

If the constitution was to be broken down, let it be the act of the people, not his. But he did not distrust the people. He was willing to submit it to them, whether they will take territory, paying for it a thousand times more than it is worth, or whether they will take peace without territory.

But the truth could not be concealed that we trembled before Executive power. Mr. Polk would take nothing but this, and we feared that if we opposed, the King's anger would be kindled.—And who was Mr. Polk? He meant no disrespect. He was in the last year of his official term, and in two short months events might occur which would render his wishes of very little consequence.—We were on the eve of a Presidential nomination.

It might be that Mr. Polk would receive again the nomination of his party; but if not, his position and influence would be as insignificant as any of theirs. Who then would care for the consistency of the present incumbent? Manifest destiny will then have pointed out some other man, as only fit to be at the head of this government. Therefore it was that he did not ascribe any particular consequence to the will of the present Executive in the matter.

He wished, like Zachary Taylor, at the battle of Buena Vista, that they had the prudence to "feel the enemy," before acting, and if they did so, he believed that, as in the other case, they would find him on his way to San Luis Potosi! From the annexation of Texas down to this moment, he had opposed the annexation of new territory to the American Union.

He then explained his position, in Mr. Tyler's cabinet, on the Texas question. He saw subsequently in 1843, when not in public life, that the annexation of Texas was the settled purpose of the administration, and he had then deemed it his duty to let the public know his views thereon. Just before the coming in of the present administration, when the resolutions for the annexation of Texas were before the Senate, he had again taken the opportunity, as a member of that body, to express his views in opposition to the annexation of new territory, and he here reiterated the views which he had there expressed.

But we admitted Texas, and with the provision that we should thereafter have the power to make four other new States from Texas—five new States altogether, and ten new Senators. And now it is proposed to make two other new States from California and New Mexico—four-

teen new Senators, in all, from new States, thus coming in from foreign territory, with a population of some 290,000 only.

Had the Senate looked at the consequences? He trusted if they had not, that they would—to the disapprobation of people, two Senators from these new States. He held it to be a most flagrant imposition upon the government and constitution which we professed to support. To be sure it was provided that these new States should come in at a suitable time—but that suitable time would be, as in the case of Texas, when party votes were wanted.

Mr. W. said the two votes of the Texas Senators, who came in in 1845, overthrew the Tariff of 1842, one of the best systems of finance which had ever existed in this country. This was then the suitable time for them, and possibly two years hence we may again be engaged in revising the present system, when it will perhaps again be the suitable time for the admission of another of these new States.

If we take New Mexico and California, who is so weak as to think that the hunger for acquisition will be appeased unless upon the presumption that what we get is so worthless, that more is undesirable?

He had heard no cry so absurd as that we were getting indemnity. We were paying a large sum, and what did we get for it? He proceeded to show that there was no public domain in New Mexico—that there are plenty of people, such as they are—and that there will not be 200 planters or farmers who will go from the U. States to Mexico, in fifty years. They cannot live there. For agricultural purposes it was useless to us.

Mr. Rusk here, Mr. Webster giving way, explained that a very great portion of the territory in New Mexico lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was valuable, and that Mexicans were emigrating to this portion of Texas.

Mr. Webster proceeded. Much has been said about leaving the regulation of certain matters to the people of these new States, when they shall adopt a constitution, and ask for admission into the Union. Who did not know that the people of New Mexico and California were wholly incompetent to form a Constitution for themselves—that when the "suitable time" arrived, a Constitution would be provided for them by the executive government at Washington?

Mr. Webster said that while their territories remain territories, they will be troublesome—armies will be required for their protection. When they become States they will be still more so. He thought he saw in the future a determination to destroy the proper checks and balances of the Constitution. He should do his duty, whether supported or unsupported. He despised all auguries, and looked for support to no man but his country's good.

SUFFERING AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.
From St. John's (N. B.) papers of the 23d Feb. we gather the following dreadful particulars of the fate of a portion of immigrant passengers of the ship Omega, which foundered at sea:

The Omega was a British ship of 1,300 tons, bound from Liverpool to New York, with 327 passengers. These passengers, before the ship foundered, were taken, 140 (chiefly women and children) on board the barque Aurora; 103 on board the brig Barbara; and the remainder on board the Highland Mary, for New York.

The barque Aurora arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, with seventy-three of these unfortunate people, having landed thirty-three at Canoe, and the remainder, about sixty, having died on board. Many of the survivors are suffering from sickness. During the last seventeen days they were on board the Aurora, the allowance of food was limited to 23 ounces of bread, and a wine-glass of water per day each.

The brig Barbara bore away for Newfoundland. In attempting to reach St. John, (N. F.) they mistook the land and drifted into a cove at Petty Harbor, where the brig went ashore, and on account of the heavy surf, struck a cliff and stove a hole in the brig's bow. Thirty-five individuals managed to reach the shore, and in about five minutes after, the Barbara fell over and went down, carrying with her about one hundred and fifteen souls, among whom was her Captain.

Singular and Sudden Death.—On Saturday week a man named Francis J. Wood, in the employment of Captain Taylor, inventor of the Submarine apparatus, came to his death in the following singular manner: He was engaged, with two other persons, in trying to raise a large stone from the bottom of the Potomac, near Pomoneky, which obstructed the fishing seines, and had gone down three times with the apparatus, and been drawn out in perfect safety. After descending a fourth time, and remaining under water about twenty minutes, the man was drawn up, and found to be perfectly dead. At the coroner's inquest held on the body, it was proved that there was nothing wrong in the working of the apparatus to account for this man's sudden death. Three physicians examined before the inquest, expressed the opinion that his death was probably occasioned by a determination of blood to the head, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

The murders by the Indians still continue to a horrible degree in Yucatan. More towns and villages have been burned, and the inhabitants destroyed.

The Revolution Complete!

A REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED IN FRANCE!!

Complete Triumph of the Parisians over the Army—Establishment of a Provisional Government—Overthrow of the House of Peers and titled Nobility—Flight of the Royal Family—Recognition of the Republic of France by Great Britain.

New York, March 28.—1. A steamer Calcedonia arrived at Boston at half past 9 o'clock last night, and the following summary of the important news received by her has just reached this city.

The European Times, dated Liverpool, Sunday, March 12, says:

It is said that the revolution has spread throughout France. All the Departments have joined the Republic. Louis Philippe and the royal family, with Guizot, had arrived in England.

The revolution in France is now un-
fought. The abdication of Louis Philippe, the appointment and rejection of a regency, the complete triumph of the Parisians over the army, the establishment of a Provisional Government, the proclamation of a Republic, the overthrow of the House of Peers and titles of distinction, the precipitate and object flight of all the members of the Orleans family and their misguided ministry to our own shores or rather places of exile.

The immediate recognition of the new Republic of France by Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States, have all fallen in such rapid succession, that the events of every hour come teeming with some mighty occurrence affecting the doctrines of whole nations and dynasties. The speculations respecting the causes, incidents and probable results of this sudden, serious, and mighty social convulsion, are various and weighty.

The facts stand out in historical boldness of outline, depicted in such indelible characters that they must endure to the last syllable of recorded time. A provisional government has been organized by our neighbors, the members of which are celebrated throughout the world for genius, eloquence and science. Some of them are of almost romantic integrity. Carried away by the eloquence of Lamartine, the excited, ungovernable mob of Paris threw down the muskets, which in the first fury of their new-born zeal for liberty, they had taken up against the popular leader, and by their unanimous shouts invested the provisional government with full authority. As the revolution of July was the work of the bourgeoisie, so is the Revolution of 1848 the act and deed of the working classes, who have sealed the inauguration of their labors with their own blood.

The question which every one asks of his neighbor is, "will it last?" Every man in England, and we believe elsewhere, hopes so. Lamartine himself says, in his address to foreign powers: "We desire, for humanity, that peace may be observed. We even hope it." Sincerely do we re-echo these words, applying them emphatically even in a more enlarged sense than M. Lamartine. We hope that peace may be observed both without the Republic and within the sphere of its domestic dominion. Our sympathies, nay, our interests, are all interwoven with the maintenance of peace, but the great social problem which these men, who are aiming to govern millions by a stroke of the pen, is of too intricate and complex a character at once to be solved.

The French are but in the first stage of transition. They must not only teach, but they must secure obedience from the masses, before the regular edifice which is to crown their hopes can be raised. If the foundations are laid in peace, the French people may erect a proud monument, to consecrate throughout all ages the glory and liberty of a gallant people. But if the elements of war insinuate their fatal agency into the fabric, the whole will assuredly crumble into dust and perish.

The Provisional Government became constituted by a usurpation, or rather by the free choice of the mob. But, however that may be, eleven members established a supreme authority at the Hotel de Ville. Royalty and peerage have been swept away in a few brief hours; but hunger, gaunt hunger, and one hundred thousand mouths, yawning around the seat of government, and something was to be done immediately to appease the multitudes. A gigantic system of out-door relief was conceived, and immediately executed. Formidable legions of National Guards were then formed at a stipend per day. These have been packed off to the frontiers. The compact between the employers and the employed was broken, and in a short time a decree was passed limiting the hours of labor.

The journals were also to be propitiated: accordingly, the stamp duty was removed; but these and numerous other decrees will not satisfy the hungry, nor does the taxing of one large class who earn their bread by industry, in order that another class may carry a musket on the frontier in the garb of a National Guard, tend to carry out, to its legitimate end, the old received Jacobin doctrine of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Again, another decree has gone forth that a new National Assembly is to be called on the 20th of April, when the Provisional Government will resign its power into the hands of the definitive government. Universal suffrage, and vote by ballot are to secure liberty, equality and fraternity in France. It is quite clear that the good work-people of Paris will have the vast majority in the new

Assembly—leaving more or less profitable occupations, will try their hands as statesmen. Shipping in the meantime, and commerce, is at a stand. The funds have fallen enormously. Considerable failures are announced. Clubs are in the course of formation to advise or overawe the government. Strikes among the workmen are becoming more numerous. Daily operatives demand an increase of wages, and have expelled large bodies of English workmen for their rivalry in the construction of railways.

Paris, March 9.—Our latest advices from Paris represent the city as tranquil, but the financial crisis still continues unabated, and some eminent houses are spoken of as being in difficulties, but no farther failures have been announced.

The funds have fallen considerably. On the 8th the three per cent. funds opened at 50 francs, and after having been done at 40 francs closed at 47 francs, whilst the five per cent. opened at 55 francs, done at 74, and closed at 75. There was no tumult or agitation.

All was sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their securities for money, only at whatever price they could get, but scarcely a buyer could be found.

French Miscellaneous News.—M. Arago, the Republican Minister of Marine, sent for the French Admirals in Paris. They all attended. He then addressed them, and asked them if there were any of them willing to serve the Republic. They replied, all. He then said he required men of courage and steadiness, that he knew them all to be so, and he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the Republic any one they might choose.

He therefore appointed, in accordance with their recommendation, Admiral Boudin, who left Paris for Toulon, to take command and to sail for Algiers. His instructions are to take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, or integrals of the French Republic.

The Chateau of Neuville has been sacked and burnt to the ground. The Liverpool European Times, of the 12th ult. concludes its article on the events in France, as follows:

England waits, with her arms folded, in deep and anxious alarm, for the next scene of this "strange eventful history."

It could scarcely be anticipated but that the great movement which has convulsed France, should have been felt in some degree, in the British Islands.

In London, a trifling disposition to riot was experienced in the early part of the week, but the disorders were confined to mischievous boys and citizens out of employment. Order was speedily restored.

In Glasgow, the tumults were more serious, and several persons were unfortunately shot by the military. The riots at that city were merely thieving, who plundered the shops and had evidently no political object in view.

In Manchester, some tendency to disturbance has been exhibited, but every thing is now quiet. In our own town, tranquility has been undisturbed. Numbers of unemployed persons and others have assembled on the Exchange, but no political feeling is observable.

In Ireland, no breach of the peace has yet taken place, but the exciting language of a certain portion of the press, which surpasses any thing within our recollection, has not escaped the attention of the authorities. We have no apprehension of any disturbance of the public peace, throughout England generally, by a rising of political opinions, although the depressed state of trade and the existing uncertainty naturally incident to the affairs of the continent might, we fear, produce a state of disquietude and suffering amongst numerous classes for some time to come.

Several of the English nobility, and many artisans were obliged to flee from France. At Bordeaux, the Paris Revolution first created great excitement, but business afterwards resumed its usual course, and all was quieted.

At Berlin the news created a panic, and it was impossible to restore the current of trade. In Frankfurt the effect was very similar. At Havre, the sensation caused the Bank of France to suspend, and no hopes were entertained of its resumption.

At Hamburg, business was much disturbed, and popular movements, demanding reform, took place. At Marseilles, there was no disturbance.

At Vienna, the news produced an unfavorable effect on business.

Liverpool, March 11.—The warehouse porters have struck work in opposition to the master porters recently licensed by the Dock Committee. They desire to procure work direct, and not through second hands. Since Monday they have thronged the area of the Exchange Buildings, imitating merchants groups, and chatting of peace, commerce, politics and war. 500 special constables were sworn in yesterday, as the city was entirely without the military force.

Arrival of the Ex-King of France and the Queen of France in England.—Brighton, March 3.—We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Ex-King and Queen of France.

The King, in landing, was dressed in a green blouse and blue overcoat, borrowed of the captain of the Express.

The King had not, in fact, a change of clothing. The Ex-King and Queen have for some days been moving from farm house to farm-house, in the neighborhood of Trefort. They were nearly exhausted by fatigue, and on his arrival the King stated that a night or two back

he had thought of giving himself up. Louis Philippe and the Ex-Queen, with a male and female attendant, who had during the week constituted the suite of their royal master and mistress, embarked on board a French fishing boat, near Trefort, with the intention of attempting to cross the channel. At sea the party was picked up by the Express, Southampton and Havre steamboat, which immediately steered for New Haven, off which harbor she arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning.

On landing, the Ex-King and Queen were welcomed by the inhabitants, nearly the whole of whom had the gratification of being shaken by the hand of Louis Philippe. Her Majesty's first act was to dispatch a messenger to Brighton to procure the attention of Mr. Packhouse; the second to write a letter to our gracious sovereign, communicating intelligence of her arrival.

Paris, Feb. 29th.—Mr. Rush, Ambassador of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Marjot and Major Pineson, waited on the members of the Provisional Government, to whom he delivered a flattering address. The following details of their interview are taken from the National of to-day:

At 2 o'clock, the Representative Minister of the United States went to the Hotel de Ville, in formal recognition of the Provisional Government, to whom he delivered a flattering address. It was appropriate in the Representative of the American Union, to be the first to welcome our infant Republic, for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment. The step taken by the Minister of the United States has made existing circumstances of serious importance. Although fully expected, it has touched acutely all the members of the Provisional Government; and after an interview, in which were exchanged the noblest sentiments, they in a body accompanied this representative of a great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de Ville, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French Republics.

Speech of the American Minister.
The following is the speech of Mr. Rush, the American Minister, recognizing the Provisional Government:
Gentlemen:—As the Representative of the United States, and charged with the care of the rights and interests of my country and my fellow-citizens residing in France, and being at too great a distance to await instructions from my government, I seize the earliest opportunity of offering my congratulations, persuaded that my government will approve the step in which I have taken the initiative. I cannot omit to remind you of the friendship which has so long existed between France and the United States. It is a certain that loud and universal expressions of hope arise in my country for the prosperity, happiness and glory of France under the institutions now in force. Under similar institutions the United States have enjoyed 70 years of increasing prosperity, with a government of stability, and if the Union gives to others the choice of government, without interference, it naturally feels gratified in seeing another nation, under similar institutions, assuring to themselves the benefits of social order and public liberty.

Permit me to employ the words which Washington, the great founder of our Republic, used on similar occasions, and terminate this by adding my congratulations and the earnest hope that the friendship of the two Republics may be co-extensive with duration.

Mr. Arago replied to Mr. Rush. He was delighted to re-echo the words of Washington, and hoped that a lasting friendship would spring up between the Republics.

M. Dupont De L'Eure, addressing the Ambassador, said: Sir, in offering my hand I assure you that the French people tender the hand of Friendship to Americans.

When they quitted the Hotel de Ville, the guard presented arms. Cries of "Long live the Republic of the United States," saluted the Minister.

The Marquis of Normandy, of England, was the first to recognize the claims of the French Republic, and acknowledge them on the part of his country.

The ambassadors from Russia, Prussia, and Austria, took time to receive instructions from their governments.

Napoleon Bonaparte, Jerome Bonaparte, and Napoleon Louis Bonaparte sent in their adhesion to the Republic, offering their individual support.

A correspondent, writing from Cologne, states that the middle classes of Prussia, and other Rhenish States, are determined to achieve their independence, and will at all events have a voice in the government. They are peaceful but devoted to their country, and firm in upholding their liberties. Theirs is no new resolution rashly formed, but one which has been well considered and deliberately planned. Therefore they have

wanted with German patience, knowing that the hour had not yet come.

Some of the smaller States of Germany, such as Baden, have been compelled to reform their constitutions. Prussia is strong. Military power and law would be of short duration. Patrons for reform have been prepared. Rallying at the distant hour in the Rhine, the Burgers flock in crowds and sign to

a man. Such a thing in Prussia is unheard of.

Austria.—The resignation of Prince Metternich is announced for a certainty in Paris. On the 8th the news of events in Paris caused consternation at Rheims. There was a grand council of all the French ministers. The news of the event was despatched in all directions. The French Ambassador at Vienna is said to have fainted on hearing the news. He started on the next day for France. Thirty thousand troops are to advance to Italy without delay. At Munich a rising has taken place, and a constitution extorted from the king at the point of the bayonet itself.

Another Revolution in Sicily.—Flight of the King!
The barque D. Godfrey, Capt. Bearse, arrived at New York on Sunday from Palermo, whence she sailed on the 12th February. A new revolution, of a most formidable character, has broken out in Sicily. By the last steamer from Palermo, we had accounts of the various concessions made by the King, and which it was supposed would be satisfactory to the people. But Capt. Bearse says that when he left, there was no prospect of peace being soon established.

The people had refused all concessions from the King, and would hear no proposition whatever from him. He had flown to Messina, and the only place now in his possession or of his troops, was the Castle at Messina, and that was hotly besieged. The entire island was in arms, and determined on a change of government. The nobility appear to favor the people's cause. Two vessels loaded with ammunition had been sent from Palermo to Messina, and more were ready to go. A meeting was to be held on the first of March, at Palermo, concerning a new government, and to decide how they will be governed. They had desirously sent an invitation to the King to attend.

FROM THE SOUTH.
The New Orleans papers have advices from Vera Cruz to the 12th ult. An armistice had been signed between our people and the Mexicans. Gen. Lane left the capital on the 17th February. About the fourth day he arrived at Sequalatlan. Before his arrival, however, information reached him that a thousand Mexican forces were posted at that place. When they got opposite to the first house, at the end of the town, a volley of escopette balls was fired from the inside. The doors were forced open, and the assailants killed. At the next house the scene was repeated. The town was then assaulted, the enemy firing from every house. The enemy was soon driven from every position, and collected in a body outside the town, pursued by Gen. Lane and Col. Hays. The Mexicans were terribly cut up—about 100 of them being killed. In the action, the American loss was 1 man killed and 4 wounded. Fifty prisoners were taken; among them Capt. Montano, and 2 lieutenants. Lieut. Col. Montano (father of the captain) and Martinez, a bosom friend of Jarauta, escaped.

Santa Anna was again at Tehuacan on the 12th; the government had given him the passports he desired. It was supposed that in asking it, he intended only to deceive the government, and to put himself at the head of a large body of troops.

The court-martial in Worth's case had not convened.

Advices from Queretaro state that Congress was slow in coming together; at the last meeting there were but 21 members.

A Heavy Estate.—The Lebanon Courier says the real estate of Thomas R. Coleman, deceased, has been appraised at four hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. It comprises Cornwall and Colebrook Furnace, with the invaluable Ore Bank of Cornwall; Castle Fin, Speedwell, Hopewell, and Spring Forges, with about thirty thousand acres of land, situated in the counties of Lebanon, Lancaster, York, Adams, Dauphin and Berks. The personal property of this estate is, we understand, equal in value to the real.

PROTHONOTARY
SUBJECT to the decision of the County Convention I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY. Thankful for the liberal encouragement I received at the last nomination for the office of Prothonotary, I respectfully solicit the support of my fellow citizens.

GEO W MCLELLAN
Feb 21

To the Public generally.
Fellow Citizens and Friends
I RESPECTFULLY inform you that I announce myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY at the next election (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I receive the nomination and be elected I will discharge the duties of said office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.

JOHN PICKING
Past Berlin Feb 21

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.
FRIENDS and Fellow Citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at Adams County, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

WM W PAXTON
March

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Through the persuasion of numerous friends, I offer myself for your suffrages, as a candidate for the CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the Whig Convention) and respectfully solicit your support, nomination and election. I will endeavor to discharge the duties incumbent on me, to the best of my ability.

EDEN NORRIS.
Straban township, March 27.

To the Voters of Adams County.
FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.) If nominated and elected, I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

S. R. RUSSELL.
Feb. 21.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I respectfully offer myself to the citizens of Adams County as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit their support, with the assurance that, if nominated and elected, the favor shall be acknowledged by a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

H. DENWIDDIE.
Feb. 21.

To the Voters of Adams County.
At the request of a number of my friends, I announce myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I shall discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, and I hope to the satisfaction of the community.

JOHN MCLEARY.
Hamilton township, March 27.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention.)

R. W. M'SHERRY.
Feb. 21.

To the Voters of Adams County.
FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, the favor will be thankfully received, and the duties of the office discharged faithfully, to the best of my ability.

JAMES M'HENRY.
Mountjoy township, Feb. 23.

To the Voters of Adams County.
At the suggestion of many friends in different sections of the county, I am induced again to offer myself for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of a Whig County Convention. Three years ago, through the kindness of my Whig friends, I was enabled to come off second best in Convention as a candidate for Register and Recorder, and this year I trust, in like manner, to be so fortunate as to secure the nomination. I return my grateful thanks to my friends for their former support, and respectfully solicit of all such, and of the Whigs of the county generally, their favorable consideration in the present canvass.

WM W HAWKESLEY.
Petersburg, (Y. S.) March 6.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election; (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

WILLIAM FICKES.
Reading township, Feb. 14.

To the Citizens of Adams County.
FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.

EBRAHAM SWOPE.
Germany township, Feb. 21.

Friends and Fellow Citizens of Adams County:
ENCOURAGED by my friends, and suffering under the loss of my right arm lately, I offer myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. (Uninjured and elected, my best efforts shall be brought into action to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

LEONARD MELWEE.
Huntington township, March 6.

To the Citizens of Adams County.
I HAVE been induced, by the encouragement and representations of numerous friends, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

DANIEL MINNIGH.
Latimore township, March 13.

To the Citizens of Adams County.
FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next General Election (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

AARON COX.
Latimore township, Feb. 25.

To the Voters of Adams County.
I HEREBY again announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.

DAVID M'ILRIDE.
Frank's township Feb 25

HANDBILLS, BLANKS,
And Printing of every description,
Neatly and expeditiously executed in this Office

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of DAVID GOODREY, for License to keep a Public House in Franklin township, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

THE undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with DAVID GOODREY, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

E. G. Hoffmann,
Joseph Hebert,
Harrison McKnight,
E. D. Newman,
Charles Mickley,
Samuel Cockerly,
J. K. Wilson,
March 20.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of WILLIAM M'CREEARY for License to keep a Public House in the township of Franklin, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with WILLIAM M'CREEARY, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

John Dillon,
E. D. Newman,
Moses Raffinsberger,
George Strasbaugh,
James Kain,
Wm. M. Harper,
D. M. Murdie,
March 20.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ISAAC WEAVER for License to keep a Tavern in Liberty township, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Liberty township, where the above petitioner, ISAAC WEAVER, resides, and wishes to continue a Tavern, do certify that the said Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other necessities for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jacob Keady, sen.,
Samuel Flohr,
John Hoover,
Jer. B. Sites,
John Nunnemaker,
Daniel Stoner,
March 20.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of REUBEN STERN for License to keep a Public House in the township of Hamiltonban, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

THE undersigned, citizens of Hamiltonban township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with REUBEN STERN, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Michael Hardman,
Robert Wilson,
George Dentler,
C. T. Weagley,
Jacob Borkart,
Samuel Martin,
March 20.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of MARY M. BROUW for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Franklin, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

THE undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with MARY M. BROUW, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that she is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Adam Biesecker,
Henry Knoke,
Jacob Deardoff,
John Bingham,
James Ewing,
F. G. Hoffmann,
John Chamberlain,
March 20.

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of DANIEL M. BROUW for License to keep a Public House, in Franklin township, in the County of Adams—being an old Stand.

THE undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with DANIEL M. BROUW, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Anthony Deardoff,
George Deardoff,
George Saum,
Levi Minter,
David Bingham,
E. D. Newman,
William Settel,
George Walter,
March 20.

GIFT BOOKS.

A LARGE and splendid collection just received, suitable for all seasons. Call and see them. For sale at the Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of ANTHONY B. KURTZ, for License to keep a Public House in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the County of Adams—being an old Stand.

THE undersigned citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in the County of Adams, being well acquainted with ANTHONY B. KURTZ, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

W. B. McClellan,
Geo. C. Strickhouser,
Daniel M. Smyser,
James G. Reed,
H. Scott,
Nicholas Codori,
March 20.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of THOMPSON M'COSIN, for License to keep a Public House in the borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

THE undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with THOMPSON M'COSIN, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Geo. Swope,
D. Horner,
Daniel M. Smyser,
D. Ziegler,
J. B. Dacner,
Samuel Fainestock,
March 20.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of GEORGE HENRI for License to keep a Public House in the Village of New Oxford, in the township of Oxford—being an old Stand.

THE undersigned, citizens of the Village of New Oxford, in the township of Oxford, in the county of Adams, do hereby certify that we are personally and well acquainted with the above petitioner, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that we know the House for which the License is prayed, and from its situation and neighborhood, believe it to be suitable and necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers.

M. D. G. Pfeiffer,
Michael A. Stagle,
Michael Reilly,
George Himes,
Lavi Wagener,
Michael McCadden,
March 13.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of GEORGE SNYDER for License to keep a Public House in Mountjoy township, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

THE undersigned, citizens of the township of Mountjoy, in the county of Adams, recommend the above petitioner, and certify that the Inn or Tavern above mentioned is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the petitioner above named is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

James Rider,
John Strelzy,
Moses Schwartz,
Francis Allison,
Lewis Norbeck,
Peter Orendorff,
Peter Cowover,
March 13.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual cleaner of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Hore-hound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elecampane, Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Peckly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that lead to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FORTNEY'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.
Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

W. & A. HAY, would respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, Rums, Whiskies, CORDIALS AND BITTERS of all qualities and prices.

W. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

THE WAR IN MEXICO AND OUR VICTORIES.

Much talked about has been you know, The famous battles in Mexico; None dare dispute, but must confess, The glory of our arms' success. But mightier victories than these Have long been made with greater ease; Victories triumphant and complete, At Marcus Sanson's, in York street. For Clothing Cheap there's none dare try To rival him in quantity; In style and make, and fit and ease, His patrons he is sure to please. His stock is great, his prices small, Who would buy cheap had better call.

Are you going to buy CLOTHING this fall, and do you want to buy cheap? If so, call at

SAMSON'S Clothing and Variety Store, nearly opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where the largest and best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, for BOYS' and MEN'S wear, ever received in Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate the different articles comprising the assortment, which includes every variety of Boys' and Men's Apparel, such as superfine Cashmere, and Cloth Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinets do.; plain and fancy Cassimere, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinets; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinere, Plain and Fancy VESTS; Wrappers, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, CAPS, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES, Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dish shades, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

Having purchased a unusually large supply of Goods, for Cash, and having determined to sell on the Cash and One Price principle, I have put down my Goods to the lowest prices, and will sell them at astonishingly low rates. If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call and examine the splendid assortment now opening by

MARCUS SANSON.
Nov. 8.

W. B. McClellan, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.
Dec. 23.

D. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. McConaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR For Patents and Pensions. He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed, of Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, Jonas Reed, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his office, on Chambersburg street, opposite the Flat Store of William W. Paxton, or at his lodgings, at the Hotel of James M'Cosin.

Nov. 1.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle, PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.

Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Office, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attendance.

JAMES COOPER, R. G. M'CREARY.
June 21.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight, to and from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred. Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred. Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred. Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates. Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent. Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.
York, April 20.

Blacksmithing.

All its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Silks, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods, No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE received, by late arrivals from France, (chiefly of their own importation,) a new and very rich assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, To which they will constantly be making additions. They have now in Store—Silks for casing bonnets, of all prices; Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, a beautiful assortment; Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons, all widths; French and American Artificial Flowers, in great variety; Paris Chip Hats; Crapes, Crape Lisses; Fancy Bonnet and Cap Nets; Trimming Laces, Face Trimmings; Buckrams, Willow, Crowns, Tips, &c. &c., and all articles needed for the Millinery Trade.

The attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city is particularly requested to our stock, as it will be found far more extensive than that of any other house in our line, and the prices more moderate.

March 13.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 1524 Market Street, (between 4th and 5th), PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally to an examination of a complete stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, which for extent, variety and workmanship, he flatters himself will give universal satisfaction, while his reduced scale of prices presents to purchasers inducements which cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the U. States.

Philadelphia, March 6.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD! Steam Refined Sugar Candies, 12 1/2 CENTS PER POUND, WHOLESALE.

J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very Superior Steam Refined CANDY at the low price of 12 1/2 cts per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionary and Fruit line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 42 Market Street, Philadelphia.

March 6.

TO PURCHASERS OF IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swedish, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russian and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3 1/4 lbs and upwards; Boiler and Flat Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best steels of Sweden Iron; Cast and Shear Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARPS & BRINK, Iron and Steel Merchants, 117 North Water St., & 56 North Del. Avenue, Philadelphia, March 20.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weakly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. M. Ayley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Tritt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$2-50 for five years, and \$1-50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't. James A. Thompson, Gettysburg. David Ziegler, do. Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.

Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester. Henry Mayer, Esq., Abbotstown. Daniel Comfort, Stranestown. Abraham King, Esq., Stranestown. David Blythe, Esq., Millerstown. Thos. T. Wierman, Ardenstville. Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville. Abel T. Wright, do. Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin. Abraham Scott, Cash Town.

Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mr. Buehler's Drug Store—where a new lot of beautiful 24 hour and 8 day CLOCKS have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.

July 19.

General Agent for Adams County. James A. Thompson, Gettysburg. David Ziegler, do. Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.

Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester. Henry Mayer, Esq., Abbotstown. Daniel Comfort, Stranestown. Abraham King, Esq., Stranestown. David Blythe, Esq., Millerstown. Thos. T. Wierman, Ardenstville. Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville. Abel T. Wright, do. Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin. Abraham Scott, Cash Town.

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Feb. 7.

General Agent, Gettysburg; and S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M'Henrytown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbotstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thos. M'Knight, M'Knightsville; Peter Mickle, Munnasburg; J. F. Lower, Ardenstville; John M'Knight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellersville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.

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Garden, Field, & Flower SEEDS.

ORIENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, ROOTS, &c., &c.

FOR sale every day, in the MARKET, below Sixth street, nearly opposite the Schuylkill Bank, Philadelphia, a splendid collection of the above, comprising Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Roses, hardy and perpetual blooming Plants. Also—Flower Roots, Dahlias, &c.; with all kinds of Vegetable Roots and Plants, as Asparagus, Rhubarb, Herbs, Currants, Raspberries, and every variety appertaining to a Vegetable and Flower Garden and Pleasure Grounds.

S. MAUPAY, Seedsman. Communications can be addressed to the subscriber, RIVINGTON ST., P.O. Philadelphia Co. Seeds supplied, Wholesale and Retail, of my own growth, of crop 1847, and warranted genuine.

Philadelphia, March 13.

Sickness in Children, AND the suffering which they undergo from "worms" is often a fatal termination, while the cause is never suspected. Offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness, are among some of the prominent symptoms of the presence of Worms. A timely use of

Sherman's Worm Lozenges will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Hall Orphan Asylum, has added her testimony in their favor, stating that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 400,000 cases.

Consumption, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Consumption, Jonathan Howarth, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Danbar of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forrest, Evangelist, in the western part of this State, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Isaac Dibble, Esq., in Moravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a proper use of

Sherman's Cough Lozenges, and no medicine has ever been offered to the public which has been more effectual in the relief of those diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They allay all itching, render the cough easy, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

HEADACHE, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Sensitiveness, Despondency, Faintness, Cholera, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints, also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation, are quickly and immediately removed by using

Sherman's Camphor Lozenges. They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue.

Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast, Back, Limbs, and other parts of the body, are speedily and effectually relieved by SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, which costs only 12 1/2 cts. and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article, that one million will not be long in supplying the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening plaster in the world.

BEWARE OF IMITATION. Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster has his name with directions printed on the back of the plaster, and a fac simile of the Doctor's written name under the directions.

Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, General Agent, Gettysburg; and S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M'Henrytown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbotstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thos. M'Knight, M'Knightsville; Peter Mickle, Munnasburg; J. F. Lower, Ardenstville; John M'Knight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellersville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.

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ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 3, 1848.

FIRE—On Monday night last, the barn of Mr. JOHN LAHMAN, of Tyrone township, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents.—It originated accidentally.

The foreign intelligence we give to-day will be found of great interest. The revolution in France appears to have roused strong feeling in every part of Europe, which may lead to important consequences in regard to other kingly governments.

Mr. JONAS JONES has been appointed Post Master at York Springs, in this county, in place of Ann Godfrey, resigned.

Suspension of Hostilities.

An armistice has been entered into in Mexico between the Commander-in-Chief and the Mexican Commissioners, and has been publicly announced on both sides. The Mexicans appear to have the best of the bargain.

The Mexican Treaty.

The Senate of the U. States has been engaged, during the past week, in the investigation of the manner in which the Mexican Treaty came before the public, the whole matter having been done in secret session. The Treaty first appeared in the New York Herald. Mr. Buchanan had at first been implicated, but we learn that he has since been exculpated. On Thursday afternoon the Senate was in secret session five hours upon the subject. The result of the session was, that Mr. Nugent, one of the reporters of the N. Y. Herald, was sent to prison for refusing to disclose the name of the person from whom the Treaty was obtained.

From Mexico.

An arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, brings dates to the 18th ult.

Santa Anna had applied to Gen. Twiggs for permission to pass through Vera Cruz for the purpose of embarking on board a vessel to carry him out of the country. Permission was promptly granted, and he was expected daily to make his appearance. Since the conclusion of the armistice, a large number of officers had thrown up their commissions in the army.—The officers detailed as members of the Court of Inquiry, reached the Capital on the 15th ult. There is an account of a revolution in Guatemala against the Government and peace, and in favor of Santa Anna. Gen. Lane was about to return to the United States, a great flood on the Ohio having made such havoc on his plantation as to require his attention.

Abolition of Slavery.

The new Provisional Government of France has published a decree that no French land should any longer bear slaves, and have instituted a Commissioner to prepare, with the shortest delay, an act for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in all the Colonies of the Republic.

Gov. Porter's Furnace Burned.

Yesterday morning week, about 3 o'clock, the woodwork of Gov. Porter's extensive Furnace at Harrisburg took fire accidentally, and in about two hours all the combustible materials of the Furnace were entirely destroyed, and the engine, pumps, blowing cylinders, and other fixtures, much injured. Loss estimated at about \$6,000.

LANGELET, the individual charged with the late horrible murder in Philadelphia, has been fully committed for trial, the evidence on his examination being of the most conclusive circumstantial character. The excitement during the investigation was intense, and it was with difficulty he could be kept out of the hands of the incensed populace. Mr. Rademacher is still lying in a very critical situation.

Dr. J. E. Martin, now Secretary to the Legation in Paris, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to Rome; John Appleton, now Chief Clerk of the Department of State, to Guatemala; Elijah Hise, of Kentucky, to Bolivia; and Vanburg Livingston, of N. Y., to Ecuador.

Col. BOWMAN, for many years a distinguished officer of Engineers and Ordnance in the U. S. Army, died suddenly at Boston on the evening of the 25th ult.

Yesterday week, an affray took place between two insane persons confined in the Lancaster county hospital. One of them (Wm. Trego) assaulted the other (Samuel Smith) with a knife, and inflicted several wounds, which caused his death in an hour afterwards. They had been on bad terms for some time, and the deceased had beaten Trego on several occasions. The murderer, of course, is now closely confined.

The news of the Revolution in France was carried by an express locomotive from London to Glasgow, 472 miles, in 10 hours—the average running time being 52 miles an hour.

The election in Connecticut takes place to-day. A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Legislature, and County officers are to be chosen. The selection of two U. S. Senators depends upon the result.

It is said that the Antietam Iron Works in Washington county, Md., will be shortly put again in complete operation.

Preparing for the Election.

Upwards of three thousand persons have been naturalized as citizens in one Court alone, in the city of New York, within the last three or four weeks, in view of the approaching election.

The Hon. Mr. BLACK, member of Congress from South Carolina, has been very ill during last week, at Washington, and it is supposed will not survive.

Continuation of the War.

The Free American, published at the city of Mexico, as well as some of the letter-writers from that country, manifest great displeasure with the conditions of the treaty and armistice. The Free American of the 12th inst. says: "We prophesize that the modifications proposed by the President of the United States to the Senate, if sustained by that body, will be rejected by the Mexican Congress, and the war will commence again with renewed force on our enemy's side."

Another Dreadful Explosion.

A steam boiler in Hope Mills, near the Central Falls, in Rhode Island, exploded on Wednesday last, shattering the main buildings to atoms. From 15 to 20 persons were buried in the ruins. Eight dead bodies had been dug out, and it was thought that six more were under the mass of rubbish which had fallen down.—Fortunately most of the workmen engaged in the mills had gone to dinner.

African Slave Trade.

Lord George Bentinck stated in his late speech in Parliament, that in forty years, Great Britain had expended £150,000,000, or seven hundred millions of dollars, in the attempt to suppress the slave trade! The "Times" estimated the cost at £23,000,000 sterling annually, and the loss of valuable lives as exceeding, for a period of forty years, all her losses in battles and engagements; and to what result? Why, the doubling and trebling the number of slaves which got clear, and an increase of deaths on the passage owing to the closer stowage of something like two to one!

The American Colonization Society, (says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce,) with an income from voluntary contributions of only a few thousands, can point to far greater success, from their humble efforts, than has resulted from the combined power of English, French and American navies, sustained at an annual expense of so many millions from the public treasury.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, of New York, so widely distinguished for his great wealth, died at his residence in that city on Wednesday morning last. He was over 84 years of age, and died from natural infirmity. He was the fifth among the rich men of his age; Baron Rothschild, Louis Philippe, the Duke of Devonshire, and Sir Robert Peel only exceeding him. He leaves property to the amount of forty millions of dollars, the largest amount of which, it is supposed, he has willed to his son, William B. Astor. He has bequeathed the sum of \$350,000 for the establishment of a Free Library, to be called the Astor Library, of which Dr. Cogswell, who has resided with him some years, is to be Librarian. The cost of the building is limited to \$60,000. It is rumored that he has willed large sums to religious societies, hospitals, and benevolent institutions, including the German Emigrant Association. Various individuals in his employment, besides his descendants, are also supposed to have received legacies or pensions. Mrs. Astor died about eighteen years ago, leaving two sons and four daughters. Two of the daughters have since died.—The second son has been imbecile from birth.

The five Medical Colleges in Philadelphia, during the past winter, had 1207 students in all: the University 509, Jefferson 482, Pennsylvania 99, Philadelphia 69, and Franklin 48. At the commencement of Jefferson Medical College, on Wednesday, 175 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

All the branches of the Royal Family in France, have arrived, one after another, safely in England. They were cordially welcomed by the Queen, and a number of them were at Buckingham Palace.

Finances of France.

M. de Rothschild has intimated to the Provisional Government that he is prepared to observe all his engagements toward the State for the new loan. He has also sent 5,000,000 to the Mayor of Paris for the wounded.

Italy.

The following table will show the names and population of each of the present Italian States:—
The two Sicilies 3,566,400
Piedmont and Sardinia 4,879,000
Roman States 2,877,000
Tuscany and Lucca 1,792,700
Naples 7,550
Saint Marino 7,550
Modena 483,000
Parma and Placentia 477,000
Venetian Lombardy 4,759,000
Italian Tyrol 522,698
Istria 485,000
Total 24,367,253

The "Union Magazine," for April, has been received. It is edited by Mrs. Kirkland, and published by Israel Post, 140 Nassau street, New York, at \$3 per annum. The embellishments are really splendid, displaying superior artistic skill. The contents are entirely original.

The "Home Journal," by Morris and Willis, New York, is still continued, and is printed in the best style of the typographical art. The publishers announce for immediate publication, another beautiful American Novel, from a distinguished pen, entitled "Jessie Lisle, of Glenmary." The Journal is an interesting literary paper.

The Deal of Eighteen Hundred and Forty Eight.—The year which closed on the 23d ult., and which, with the ancients, was regarded as the end of the natural year, the Sun having entered its vernal equinox, equalizing the duration of day and night, has been rendered memorable by the death of an unusual number of eminent Americans, among whom the names of Silas Wright, James Kent, John Quincy Adams, Ambrose Spencer, and Henry Wheaton, occur to all. Judge Wilde, of Georgia, a ripe scholar and distinguished classical poet; and Cole, the beautiful landscape painter, with several distinguished divines, jurists, physicians, &c., might be added.

Our townsman, Mr. Cooper, in Rome.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, under date of Rome, Feb. 28th, says that the Americans in that City, (120 in number,) celebrated the birthday of Washington by a banquet. Mr. COOPER, of Pennsylvania, presided on the occasion, and all the proceedings went off with great enthusiasm. Mr. Hillard, of Boston, made a most eloquent speech, and was followed in an able manner by the Rev. Mr. Hedge. A poem, abounding with humor and sparkling wit, was recited by Wm. Story, of Boston. He was followed by Crawford, the sculptor, in a speech that came from the heart.

The British Islands, at our last accounts, were fearfully agitated by popular movements.—Repealers in Ireland, Chartists in England, and operators in Scotland, were preparing for immense gatherings. Already had ministers abandoned the project of increasing the income tax, and intimated their willingness to concede tenant right to the whole of Ireland. But the government was not moving fast enough. The sovereigns and princes of the Continent grant constitutions and concessions to the people, in every direction, while in England, a fatal stupor appeared to have seized upon the Cabinet. Lord John Russell's ministry must either move with the people, or be borne down by them. The London Dispatch, the organ of the radical reformers, demands vote by ballot, abolition of the game laws, reduced taxation, and non-interference in the affairs of other countries.

Manufactures in Virginia.

The Alexandria Gazette says that the citizens of Virginia are fast waking up, and are fast becoming a manufacturing people. Several cotton factories have recently gone into operation in Jefferson and Frederick counties, and we observe that the proprietors are now manufacturing and offering for sale, cotton shirting and sheeting, in opposition to the manufactures of the North. In fact they promise a superior article. Plaid cottons and other colored goods are also manufactured in Virginia, and we learn that another paper mill is about to be erected at Harper's Ferry.

We notice that several of the English papers allude to the emigration of operatives in the manufacturing districts, to the United States, in large numbers.—Hundreds of operatives in every branch of manufacture, are leaving the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, seeking in this country employment at high prices that will keep hunger from their doors, which is denied them at home.

Capital Punishment.—The Select Committee on Capital Punishment in the Senate of the State of New York, have made an unanimous report in favor of its abolition.

Pennsylvania Canals.—The first goods through from Philadelphia reached Pittsburg on the 27th ult. At Pittsburg, the tolls collected the first day (Tuesday the 21st ult.) were \$1,338 98.

Coolidge, the Murderer.—This miscreant, who has been indicted and tried in Maine, for the premeditated murder of a man named Mathews, in cold blood, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, one year hence. His execution would doubtless have been fixed for an earlier day, but that there is a law in the State of Maine, providing a year's grace, to give opportunity to the culprit to gather evidence to prove his innocence, in case of his wrongful conviction. The closing scenes of the trial were both solemn and affecting ones, both when the jury returned their verdict of guilty, and when Chief Justice Whitman passed sentence upon him. After the verdict was pronounced by the jury, the prisoner was asked if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed.—He looked a moment at the judge, and then casting his eyes upon the jurors, he said in a voice somewhat tremulous at first, but very soon in his usually cool and stoical manner: "The verdict is against an innocent man. I thank God there is a higher court than this—a tribunal before which we must all appear, where witnesses cannot swear falsely.—I had much rather be in my own situation, than in the situation of him who may be now within the sound of my voice. I shall leave after me, something in writing, which will show the people where the guilt is. I bid, both my friends and my enemies, an affectionate farewell. I am ready for my sentence."

Great Prognosty.—We learn from the Trenton News that an old Jersey matron—the widow of Joseph Newman, of revolutionary memory—died the other day in Monmouth county, leaving 9 children, 91 grand children, and 93 great grand children—making 193 descendants.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

George Arnold

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his Old Stand on the Corner, as LARGE and HANDSOME A STOCK OF GOODS as has ever been offered to the public, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass and Queensware, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, &c.

The above goods have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with care and upon the best terms, and will be sold CHEAP; and, as usual, the LADIES' attention is invited to a great variety of

Fancy Goods,

among which are very superior SILKS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, &c. &c. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Persons going to housekeeping can be furnished with almost any article they may want.

Later from Europe.

London papers to the 12th March have been received. They announce the resignation of Lord John Russell, Prime Minister of England. They further state that the Cabinet contemplate a more conciliatory course towards Ireland, and an extension of the right of suffrage both in Great Britain and Ireland.

Two of Louis Philippe's sons, the Prince d'Joinville, and the Duke D'Aumale, Governor of Algiers, have sent in their adhesion to the Republic. The latter immediately on hearing the news of the Revolution, proclaimed Algiers part of the Republic.

There is nothing of much interest from Harrisburg. The Senate was engaged at our last accounts on the appropriation bill. The House passed on Friday the bill re-chartering the Bank of Bucks county.

A case of breach of promise of marriage was tried in Philadelphia last week, Miss Swager vs. Mr. Stevenson, and the jury brought in a verdict of \$10,000 damages.

There are rumors that the Mineral Bank of Maryland, located at Cumberland, is not in good credit.

P. S. The Bank has stopped.

The amount of specie exported from New York last week, was \$138,886, making a total for 1848, of \$2,728,236.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	5 50 to 5 62
Wheat,	1 20 to 1 35
Rye,	50 to 53
Corn,	43 to 46
Oats,	33 to 35
Cloverseed,	3 75 to 4 00
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 7 75

DIED.
On Friday last, Miss MARGARET FILBY, daughter of Mr. Samuel Filby, of this borough, aged 19 years 4 months and 21 days.
On Thursday last, at his residence in Straban township, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, aged 75 years.

THE Pew-holders in the Presbyterian Church, are requested to make prompt payment of their rents due for the past year, to A. R. STEVENSON, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees; that the Board may not be delayed in meeting their engagements.
J. B. M'PHERSON, Pres't.

April 3.

BLUE DICKS.—There will be a stated meeting of the Company, at the Engine-house, on NEXT SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock, p. m. Punctual attendance is desired, as the meeting is intended for drill.

April 3. C. HORNER, Sec'y.

LITERARY CONTEST.

THE Phrenokosmian and Philomathesian Societies of Pennsylvania College, will hold their Annual LITERARY CONTEST, on Wednesday Evening, April 26th. The exercises will consist of Essays, Orations, and a Debate on the following question: "If new Slave Territory be annexed to the Union, should it be dissolved?" The friends of Literature and the public generally, are invited to attend.
J. K. MILLER,
H. M. BICKEL,
W. K. GILBERT,
S. L. GLASGOW,
S. C. WELLS,
C. H. HERRSH,
Joint Committee of the Societies.

April 3. td

TAILORING.

E. & R. MARTIN,
AT THE OLD STAND, North-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their old customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to

Cut and Make all Garments in the best manner, on reasonable terms. The cutting done, as heretofore, by ROBERT MARX.—Fashion regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing.

The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

E. & R. MARTIN.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

April 3. tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, about a mile and three fourths from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Hugh Black, James Ewing and others, containing

110 ACRES.
The improvements are a two-story weather-boarded House, new Barn, Shed, Granary, &c., an excellent well, and a variety of Fruit Trees. There is running water through the farm.

The terms will be made known by the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg.

April 3. JAMES BOYD. tf

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of J. L. COVER, of Menallen township, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Cover, to call and settle the same; and those persons having claims, are requested to present the same to the subscriber.

THOMAS BLOCHER, Assignee.

March 27. 6t

NOTICE.

ESTATES of Rosanna and Jane Cohean. LETTER of Administration on the Estates of ROSANNA COHEAN and JANE COHEAN, both late of Cumberland township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Gettysburg, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said Estates to make payment, and those having claims upon the Estates to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

A. COHEAN, Adm'r.

LIST OF RETAILERS

Of Goods, Wares & Merchandize, Within the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the Act of April 22, 1846—for the year 1848:

CLASS.	DEALERS.	LICENSE.
13.	David Middlecott,	\$10 00
14.	Cobean & King,	7 00
14.	John M. Stevenson & Co.,	7 00
12.	George Arnold,	12 50
9.	Samuel Fahnstock,	25 00
14.	George Little,	7 00
14.	Marcellus Samson,	7 00
13.	David Ziegler,	10 00
12.	Henry Sell,	10 00
14.	Samuel H. Buehler,	7 00
14.	Keller Kurtz,	7 00
Cumberland Township.		
14.	John Weikert,	7 00
14.	Wm. B. Riley,	7 00
Straban Township.		
13.	Abraham King,	10 00
14.	David Shull,	7 00
14.	Ephraim Zuck,	7 00
Menallen Township.		
14.	James Snodgrass,	7 00
14.	Jesse Houck,	7 00
14.	Edward Staley,	7 00
14.	John Burkholder,	7 00
14.	John M'Knight,	7 00
14.	O. P. House,	7 00
14.	Henry W. Cauffman,	7 00
14.	Abel T. Wright,	7 00
14.	Peter Hultick,	7 00
Tyrone Township.		
14.	Jacob Hollinger,	7 00
14.	David Deatrick,	7 00
14.	Jesse Cline,	7 00
Hamilton Township.		
14.	Jacob S. Hildebrand,	7 00
14.	Charles Spangler,	7 00
14.	John Aulbaugh,	7 00
14.	Wm. Wolf,	7 00
14.	John Ruff,	7 00
14.	John Heagy,	7 00
Franklin Township.		
14.	Abraham Scott,	7 00
14.	Thomas J. Cooper,	7 00
14.	Philip Hann,	7 00
14.	Jacob Lower,	7 00
14.	Peter Mickle,	7 00
14.	Stick & Witmore,	7 00
14.	Bucher & Hoover,	7 00
Hamiltonban Township.		
13.	Jacob Brinkerhoff,	10 00
14.	John Heagy,	7 00
14.	C. T. Weagley,	7 00
14.	Jacob Hefleigh,	7 00
Liberty Township.		
14.	John Nunnemaker,	7 00
14.	Joseph & J. Riddlemose,	7 00
Huntington Township.		
12.	Wm. & B. Gardner,	12 50
13.	Holtzinger & Ferree,	10 00
13.	John B. McCreary,	10 00
14.	Wm. Kettlewell,	7 00
14.	Jacob A. Myers,	7 00
Latimore Township.		
13.	David Newcomer,	10 00
Berwick Township.		
13.	Jacob Martin,	10 00
13.	Lilly & Riley,	10 00
14.	B. Sullivan,	7 00
14.	John Clunk,	7 00
Berwick Borough.		
14.	Ambrose M'Farland,	7 00
14.	Wm. Bittinger,	7 00
14.	Eichelberger & Hollinger,	7 00
Moundpleasant Township.		
12.	John Miller,	12 50
14.	John Shealy,	7 00
14.	Jonathan Young,	7 00
Mountjoy Township.		
14.	William Walker,	7 00
14.	Simon Reeder,	7 00
Reading Township.		
14.	David White,	7 00
14.	Jacob Aulbaugh, jr.,	7 00
Germany Township.		
13.	Henry Schriver,	10 00
13.	Sneeringer & Co.,	10 00
13.	Geo. Myers & Son,	7 00
14.	Edward C. Bishop,	7 00
14.	Samuel Berlin,	7 00
14.	Isaac Snyder,	7 00
14.	Ephraim Warner,	7 00
Conowago Township.		
14.	E. J. Owings,	7 00
14.	John Busby,	7 00
Union Township.		
14.	Peter Long,	7 00

Those who sell Liquors will pay 50 per cent. in addition to the amount of their respective classifications.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return and classification, that I will hold an Appeal at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Thursday the 27th day of April inst., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, to hear all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said classification.

JACOB AUGHRINAUGH,

Mercantile Appraiser.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,



DENTIST.
HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, he cannot but be anxious to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.
Office in South Baltimore street, next door to Mr. Forry's Hotel.
Nov. 22.

The Cheap Book Store,

OPPOSITE THE BANK, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Sign of the **Big Book.**

EMPORIUM of Standard Literature, where may be found a large and choice collection of Standard Works in the several departments of Literature, including Agriculture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c. Bibles and Theological History and Literature, Biography, &c. &c. History, Ancient and Modern, College and School Books; Essays, Belles Lettres, Education, &c. &c. Mental and Moral Science, Criticism; Natural Science, &c. &c. Voyages and Travels; Splendidly embellished Works; Medical and Surgical Science, &c. &c. Dictionaries and Encyclopedias; Political Economy and Statistics; Poetry and the Drama; Juvenile Works; Miscellaneous Works. The above, with a general assortment of Maps, Guide Books, Charts, Games, Stationery, &c. &c. for sale at the Original Cheap Store of **KELLER KURTZ**, opposite the Bank.
March 20.

W. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.
Dec. 23.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door West of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.
J. D. McConaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as
AGENT AND SOLICITOR.

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants and entirely reliable from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, April 6.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

ATELY from Pittsburgh, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, John Reed, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office on Chambersburg street, opposite the Hat Store of William W. Paxton, or at his lodgings at the Hotel of James M. Cosh.
Nov. 1.

LAW NOTICE.

J. Reed, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.
Feb. 2.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.
Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attention.

JAMES COOPER,

R. G. McCREARY,

June 21.

Do you want to save 50 per cent.?

Especially call and examine the fresh supply of CLOTHING, just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, embracing every article of the latest style, such as
English Coats, Frocks, Sacks, and Over Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Caps, Stocks, &c. &c.,
in fact, every thing that belongs to the clothing of both men and boys.

Persons who have purchased Clothing

this fall, must be, by this time, convinced that the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING can be obtained at the One-Price, and Cash, Clothing and Variety Store, (opposite the Bank,) of **MARCUS SAMSON**.

Jan. 10.



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA

AND YORK, for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the

adjacent Counties. Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30

cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more,

25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia so-

lided and carried at low rates.

Warehouses in Philadelphia at No. 100 Mar-

ket street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, ad-

joining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT,

York, April 20.

Blacksmithing,

In all its branches, will be attended to by

good workmen, at the Foundry of the sub-

scriber.

THOMAS WARREN,

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

Garden, Field, & Flower

SEEDS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SHRUBS, PLANTS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

For sale every day, in the Market, at No. 100 Sixth street, nearly opposite the Schuylkill Bank, Philadelphia, a splendid collection of the above, comprising Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Roses, hardy and perpetual blooming Plants. Also—Flower Roots, Dahlias, &c.; with all kinds of Vegetable Roots and Plants, as Asparagus, Rhubarb, Herbs, Currants, Raspberries, and every variety pertaining to a Vegetable and Flower Garden and Pleasure Grounds.

S. MADPAY, Seedsmen.

Communications can be addressed to the

subscriber, Rising Star, P. O. Philadelphia Co.

Needs supplied, Wholesale and Retail, of my own growth, of crop 1847, and warranted

genuine.
Philadelphia, March 13.

2m

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silks, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods,

No. 45 South Second Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE received, by late arrivals from

France, (chiefly of their own importation), a new and very rich assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

To which they will constantly be making

additions. They have now in Store—Silks for

casings, bonnets, of all prices; Fancy Bonnet

and Cap Ribbons, a beautiful assortment; Plain

Mantua and Satin Ribbons, all widths; French

and American Artificial Flowers, in great variety; Paris

Chip Hats; Crapes, Craple Lisses; Fancy Bonnet and Cap

Nets; Trimming Laces; Face Trimmings; Buckram, Willow, Crowns,

Tips, &c. &c. and all articles needed for the

Millinery Trade.
The attention of Merchants and Milliners

visiting the city is particularly requested to our

stock, as it will be found far more extensive

than that of any other house in our line, and the

prices more moderate.
March 13.

4t

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

No. 152 1/2 Market Street, (between 4th and 5th),

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the

attention of Country Merchants and Dealers

generally to an examination of a complete

stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which, for extent, variety and workmanship,

he flatters himself will give universal satisfaction,

while his reduced scale of prices presents to

purchasers inducements which cannot be

surpassed by any other establishment in the U.

States.
Philadelphia, March 6.

3m

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

Steam Refined Sugar Candles,

12 1/2 CENTS PER POUND, WHOLESALE.

J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market

Street, Philadelphia, takes pleasure in

informing the public, that he still continues to

sell his very Superior Steam Refined CANDY at the

low price of \$12 50 per 100 pounds, and the

quality is equal to any manufactured in the

United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the Con-

fectionary and Fruit line at corresponding low

prices; as quick sales and small profits are the

order of the day.
Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail

to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 42

Market Street, Philadelphia.
J. J. RICHARDSON.

March 8.

3m

TO PURCHASERS OF

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in

Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to

call the attention of purchasers, of IRON and

STEEL, to the new assortment of Swede, Nor-

wegian, Refined, Cable and Common English

Iron, which they now have and are constantly

receiving from Europe direct. Also, American

Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. Eng-

lish, Russia and American Sheet Iron; Small

Round and Square Iron, from 3-16ths and up-

wards; Boiler and Flue Iron, Horse Shoe and

Nail Rods, &c. &c. Iron, various sizes; Locomo-

tive, Fire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Huff-

Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from

best stamps of Swede Iron; Cast and Shear

Steel, &c. &c., all of which they offer at the lowest

rates, for cash, or at six months for approved

reference, and to which they invite the attention

of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on

commission, on which advances will be made.

EAPRS & BRINK,

Iron and Steel Merchants,

117 North Water St., & 56 North Del. Avenue,

Philadelphia, March 20.

4m

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of

Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping

Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and

all other Pulmonary complaints, and other dis-

eases which have a tendency to produce Con-

sumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer

of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable prepara-

tion, the principal ingredients being Horzhoand,

Wild Cherry, Sassailla, Bouquet, Elecampane,

Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash,

&c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the sys-

tem from those distressing affections that tend

to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medi-

cine is its cheapness, the public not being im-

posed upon by the enormously high prices

which are generally exacted for foreign and

other medical preparations. Each Package con-

tains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and

Variety Store of the subscriber in West York

street, one square from the Court-house, and

next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be

had at S. FORNEY'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Ba-

rily and is prepared to supply parties at the

shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.
C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

4t

GARDEN SEEDS.

WARRANTED growth of 1847, in every

variety, just received and for sale at the

Book store of **KELLER KURTZ**.

Gettysburg, July 19.

4t

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned

and repaired at the shortest notice, at

FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in

Gettysburg.

July 19.

4t

Jewelry, Watch Guards,

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c. &c.

can always be had at the Clock &

Watch Establishment of

ALEX. FRAZER.

July 19.

4t

GETTYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. C. Caspary, as instructed. A large number will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. B. M'Person, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Horner, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. McClellan, and R. G. Harper.
Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Murrays, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

AND

JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the

most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c.

will be repaired at the most reasonable prices,

and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Hav-

ing been engaged in the business for a number

of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular

attention to his customers, to merit a share of

public patronage.
Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

4t

REMOVAL.

ESAIAS J. CULP respectfully informs his

friends and customers that he has re-

moved his

Tailoring Establishment

to the room formerly occupied by Wm. Bell,

deceased, opposite WAMPLER'S INNERY in

Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to

attend to the orders of all who wish to have

work done up in fashionable style, and at low

rates. Arrangements have been made to re-

ceive the

Latest Fashions,

from Philadelphia and New York, so that cus-

tomers can rely on having their garments made

in the most approved style.

Country produce will be taken in ex-

change for work.
Gettysburg, Aug. 23.

3m

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors,

respectfully informs the public that he con-

tinues the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in

all its various branches, at his Old Stand in

York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where

he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

all the best materials, and by the best of

workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

4t

GARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all the best materials, and by the best of

workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

4t

UMBRELLAS,

PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES,

AND

Walking Cane Umbrellas.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON,

STEAM FACTORY.

The only one in the United States.

NO. 104 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANTS are respectfully informed

that I continue to manufacture all the

above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding

the great opposition of parties opposed to

the introduction of expensive improvements. My

assortment is complete, and prices so low,

as to give entire satisfaction.

As there is an Umbrella Store next door,

of nearly the same name, it is important you

should remember

Wm. H. Richardson,

Steam Factory, and PATENTEE of the WALK-

ING CANE UMBRELLA.

SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE.

No. 104 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 7.

4m

teen new Senators, in all, from new States thus coming in from foreign territory, with a population of some 290,000 only.

Had the Senate looked at the consequences? He trusted if they had not, that they would—to the disproportion of people, two Senators from these new States. He held it to be a most flagrant imposition upon the government and constitution which we professed to support. To be sure it was provided that these new States should come in at a suitable time—but that suitable time would be, as in the case of Texas, when party votes were wanted.

Mr. W. said the two votes of the Texas Senators, who came in in 1846, overthrew the Tariff of 1842, one of the best systems of finance which had ever existed in this country. This was then the suitable time for them, and possibly two years hence we may again be engaged in revising the present system, when it will perhaps again be the suitable time for the admission of another of these new States.

If we take New Mexico and California, who is so weak as to think that the hunger for acquisition will be appeased unless upon the presumption that what we get is so worthless, that more is undesirable?

He had heard no cry so absurd as that we were getting *indemnity*. We were paying a large sum, and what did we get for it? He proceeded to show that there was no public domain in New Mexico—that there are plenty of people, such as they are—and that there will not be 200 planters or farmers who will go from the U. States to Mexico, in fifty years. They cannot live there. For agricultural purposes it was useless to us.

[Mr. Rusk here, Mr. Webster giving way, explained that a very great portion of the territory in New Mexico lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was valuable, and that Mexicans were emigrating to this portion of Texas.]

Mr. Webster proceeded. Much has been said about leaving the regulation of certain matters to the people of these new States, when they shall adopt a constitution, and ask for admission into the Union. Who did not know that the people of New Mexico and California, were wholly incompetent to form a Constitution for themselves—that when the "suitable time" arrived, a Constitution would be provided for them by the executive government at Washington?

Mr. Webster said that while their territories remain territories, they will be troublesome—armies will be required for their protection. When they become States they will be still more so. He thought he saw in the future a determination to destroy the proper checks and balances of the Constitution. He should do his duty, whether supported or unsupported. He despised all agitations, and looked for support to no omen but his country's good.

SUFFERING AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

From St. John's (N. B.) papers of the 23d Feb., we gather the following dreadful particulars of the fate of a portion of immigrant passengers of the ship Omega, which foundered at sea:

The Omega was a British ship of 1,300 tons, bound from Liverpool to New York, with 327 passengers. These passengers, before the ship foundered, were taken, 140 (chiefly women and children) on board the barque Aurora; 163 on board the brig Barbara; and the remainder on board the Highland Mary, for New York.

The barque Aurora arrived at Halifax on Saturday last with seventy-three of these unfortunate people, having landed thirty-three at Canso, and the remainder, about sixty, having died on board!—Many of the survivors are suffering from sickness. During the last seventeen days they were on board the Aurora, the allowance of food was limited to 2½ ounces of bread, and a wine glass of water per day each.

The brig Barbara bore away for Newfoundland. In attempting to reach St. John, (N. F.) they mistook the land and drifted into a cove at Petty Harbor, where the brig went ashore, and on account of the heavy surf, struck a cliff and stove a hole in the brig's bow. Thirty-five individuals managed to reach the shore, and in about five minutes after, the Barbara fell over and went down, carrying with her about one hundred and fifteen souls, among whom was her Captain.

Singular and Sudden Death.—On Saturday week a man named Francis J. Wood, in the employment of Captain Taylor, inventor of the Submarine apparatus, came to his death in the following singular manner: He was engaged, with two other persons, in trying to raise a large stone from the bottom of the Potomac, near Pomonkey, which obstructed the fishing seines, and had gone down three times with the apparatus, and been drawn out in perfect safety. After descending a fourth time, and remaining under water about twenty minutes, the man was drawn up, and found to be perfectly dead. At the coroner's inquest held on the body, it was proved that there was nothing wrong in the working of the apparatus to account for this man's sudden death. Three physicians examined before the inquest, expressed the opinion that his death was probably occasioned by a determination of blood to the head, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

The murders by the Indians still continue to a horrible degree in Yucatan. More towns and villages have been burned, and the inhabitants destroyed.

The Revolution Complete!

A REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED IN FRANCE!!

Complete Triumph of the Parisians over the Army—Establishment of a Provisional Government—Overthrow of the House of Peers and Titled Distinctions—Flight of the Royal Family—Recognition of the Republic of France by Great Britain.

New York, March 28—1, A. M.
The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston at half past 9 o'clock last night, and the following summary of the important news received by her has just reached this city.

The European Times, dated Liverpool, Sunday, March 12, says: It is said that the revolution has spread throughout France. All the Departments have joined the Republic. Louis Philippe and the royal family, with Guizot, had arrived in England.

The revolution in France is now *unfailingly* accomplished. The abdication of Louis Philippe, the appointment and rejection of a regency, the complete triumph of the Parisians over the army, the establishment of a Provisional Government, the proclamation of a Republic, the overthrow of the House of Peers and titles of distinction, the precipitate and abrupt flight of all the members of the Orleans family and their misguided ministry to our own shores or rather places of exile.

The immediate recognition of the new Republic of France by Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States, have all fallen in such rapid succession, that the events of every hour come teeming with some mighty occurrence affecting the doctrines of whole nations and dynasties. The speculations respecting the causes, incidents and probable results of this sudden, serious, and mighty social convulsion, are various and weighty.

The facts stand out in historical boldness of outline, depicted in such indelible characters that they must endure to the last syllable of recorded time. A provisional government has been organized by our neighbors, the members of which are celebrated throughout the world for genius, eloquence and science. Some of them are of almost romantic integrity. Carried away by the eloquence of Lamartine, the excited, ungovernable mob of Paris threw down the muskets, which in the first fury of their new-born zeal for liberty, they had taken up against the popular leader, and by their unanimous shouts invested the provisional government with full authority. As the revolution of July was the work of the Bourgeoisie, so is the Revolution of 1848 the act and deed of the working classes, who have sealed the inauguration of their labors with their own blood.

The question which every one asks of his neighbor is, "will it last?" Every man in England, and we believe, elsewhere, hopes so. Lamartine himself says, in his address to foreign powers—*"We desire, for humanity, that peace may be observed. We even hope it."* Sincerely do we re-echo these words, applying them emphatically even in a more enlarged sense than M. Lamartine. We hope that peace may be observed both without the Republic and within the sphere of its domestic dominion. Our sympathies, nay, our interests, are all interwoven with the maintenance of peace, but the great social problem which these men, who are aiming to govern millions by a stroke of the pen, is of too intricate and complex a character at once to be solved.

The French are but in the first stage of transition. They must not only teach, but they must secure obedience from the masses, before the regular edifice which is to crown their hopes can be raised. If the foundations are laid in peace, the French people may erect a proud monument, to consecrate throughout all ages the glory and liberty of a gallant people. But if the elements of war insinuate their fatal agency into the fabric, the whole will assuredly crumble into dust and perish.

The Provisional Government became constituted by a usurpation, or rather by the free choice of the mob. But, however that may be, eleven members established a supreme authority at the Hotel D'Ville. Royalty and peerage have been swept away in a few brief hours; but hunger, gaunt hunger, and one hundred thousand mouths, yawned around the seat of government, and something was to be done immediately to appease the multitudes. A gigantic system of out-door relief was conceived and immediately executed. Formidable legions of National Guards were then formed at a stipend per day. These have been packed off to the frontiers. The compact between the employers and the employed was broken, and in a short time a decree was passed limiting the hours of labor.

The journals were also to be propitiated: accordingly, the stamp duty was removed; but these and numerous other decrees will not satisfy the hungry, nor does the taxing of one large class who earn their bread by industry, in order that another class may carry a musket on the frontier in the garb of a National Guard, tend to carry out, to its legitimate end, the old received Jacobin doctrine of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Again, another decree has gone forth that a new National Assembly is to be called on the 20th of April, when the Provisional Government will resign its power into the hands of the definitive government. Universal suffrage, and vote by ballot are to secure liberty, equality and fraternity to France. It is quite clear that the good work-people of Paris will have the vast majority in the new

Assembly—leaving more or less profitable occupations, will try their hands as statesmen. Shipping, in the meantime, and commerce, is at a stand. The funds have fallen enormously. Considerable failures are announced. Clubs are in the course of formation to advise or overawe the government. Strikes among the workmen are becoming more numerous. Daily operatives demand an increase of wages, and have expelled large bodies of English workmen for their rivalry in the construction of railways.

Paris, March 9.—Our latest advices from Paris represent the city as tranquil, but the financial crisis still continues unabated, and some eminent houses are spoken of as being in difficulties, but no farther failures have been announced. The funds have fallen considerably. On the 8th the three per cent. funds opened at 50 francs, and after having been done at 46 francs closed at 47 francs, whilst the five per cents opened at 55 francs, done at 74, and closed at 75. There was no tumult or agitation. All was sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their securities for money only, at whatever price they could get, but scarcely a buyer could be found.

French Miscellaneous News.—M. Arago, the Republican Minister of Marine, sent for the French Admirals in Paris. They all attended. He then addressed them, and asked them if there were any of them willing to serve the Republic. They replied, all. He then said he required men of courage and steadiness, that he knew them all to be so,—and he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the Republic any one they might choose.

He therefore appointed, in accordance with their recommendation, Admiral Boudin, who left Paris for Toulon, to take command and to sail for Algiers. His instructions are to take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, or integrals of the French Republic.

The Chateau of Nueville has been sacked and burnt to the ground. The Liverpool European Times, of the 12th ult. concludes its article on the events in France, as follows: England waits, with her arms folded, in deep and anxious alarm, for the next scene of this "strange eventful history."

It could scarcely be anticipated but that the great movement which has convulsed France, should have been felt in some degree, in the British Islands. In London, a trifling disposition to riot was experienced in the early part of the week, but the disorders were confined to mischievous boys and citizens out of employment. Order was speedily restored.

In Glasgow, the tumults were more serious, and several persons were unfortunately shot by the military. The rioters in that city were merely thieves, who plundered the shops and had evidently no political object in view. In Manchester, some tendency to disturbance has been exhibited, but every thing is now quiet. In our own town tranquility has been undisturbed. Numbers of unemployed persons and others have assembled on the Exchange, but no political feeling is observable.

In Ireland, no breach of the peace has yet taken place, but the exciting language of a certain portion of the press, which surpasses any thing within our recollection, has not escaped the attention of the authorities. We have no apprehension of any disturbance of the public peace, throughout England generally, by a rising of political opinions, although the depressed state of trade and the existing uncertainty naturally incident to the affairs of the continent might, we fear, produce a state of disquietude and suffering amongst numerous classes for some time to come.

Several of the English nobility and many artisans were obliged to flee from France. At Bordeaux, the Paris Revolution first created great excitement, but business afterwards resumed its usual course, and all was quieted.

At Berlin the news created a panic, and it was impossible to restore the current of trade. In Frankfurt the effect was very similar.

At Havre, the sensation caused the Bank of Havre to suspend, and no hopes were entertained of its resumption.

At Hamburg, business was much disturbed, and popular movements, demanding reform, took place.

At Marseilles, there was no disturbance.

At Vienna, the news produced an unfavorable effect on business.

Liverpool, March 11.—The warehouse porters have struck work in opposition to the master porters recently licensed by the Dock Committee. They desire to procure work direct and not through second hands. Since Monday they have thronged the area of the Exchange Buildings, imitating merchants groups, and chafing of peace, commerce, politics and war. 500 special constables were sworn in yesterday, as the city was entirely without the military force.

Arrival of the Ex-King of France and the Queen of the French in England.—Brighton, March 3.—We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Ex-King and Queen of the French. The King, in landing, was dressed in a green blouse and blue overcoat, borrowed of the captain of the Express.

The King had not, in fact, a change of clothing. The Ex-King and Queen have for some days been moving from farm-house to farm-house, in the neighborhood of Trefort. They were nearly exhausted by fatigue, and on his arrival the King stated that a night or two back

he had thought of giving himself up.

Louis Philippe and the Ex-Queen, with a male and female attendant, who had during the week constituted the suite of their royal master and mistress, embarked on board a French fishing boat, near Trefort, with the intention of attempting to cross the channel. At sea the party was picked up by the Express, Southampton and Havre steamboat, which immediately steered for New Haven, off which harbor she arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning.

On landing, the Ex-King and Queen were welcomed by the inhabitants, nearly the whole of whom had the gratification of being shaken by the hand by Louis Philippe. Her Majesty's first act was to despatch a messenger to Brighton to procure the attention of Mr. Packhouse; the second to write a letter to our gracious sovereign, communicating intelligence of her arrival.

Paris, Feb. 29th.—Mr. Rush, Ambassador of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Martin and Major Pineson, waited on the members of the Provisional Government, to whom he delivered a flattering address. The following details of their interview are taken from the *National* of to-day:

At 2 o'clock, the Representative Minister of the United States went to the Hotel de Ville, in formal recognition of the Provisional Government, to whom he delivered a flattering address. It was appropriate in the Representative of the American Union, to be the first to welcome our infant Republic, for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment. The step taken by the Minister of the United States has made existing circumstances of serious importance. Although fully expected, it has touched acutely all the members of the Provisional Government; and after an interview, in which were exchanged the noblest sentiments, they in a body accompanied this representative of a great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de Ville, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French Republics.

Speech of the American Minister.

The following is the speech of Mr. Rush, the American Minister, recognizing the Provisional Government:

Gentlemen:—As the Representative of the United States, and charged with the care of the rights and interests of my country and my fellow-citizens residing in France, and being at too great a distance to await instructions from my government, I seize the earliest opportunity of offering my congratulations, persuaded that my government will approve the step in which I have taken the initiative. I cannot omit to remind you of the friendship which has so long existed between France and the United States. I am certain that loud and universal expressions of hope arise in my country, for the prosperity, happiness and glory of France under the institutions now inaugurated in conformity with the will of the nation. Americans have an ardent hope that under the wisdom of France these institutions will have results of which the magnanimous conduct of her people in late events affords presage.

Under similar institutions the United States have enjoyed 70 years of increasing prosperity, with a government of stability, and if the Union gives to others the choice of government, without interference, it naturally feels gratified in seeing another nation, under similar institutions, assuring to themselves the benefits of social order and public liberty.

Permit me to employ the words which Washington, the great founder of our Republic, used on similar occasions, and terminate this by adding my congratulations and the earnest hope that the friendship of the two Republics may be co-extensive with duration.

M. Arago replied to Mr. Rush. He was delighted to re-echo the words of Washington, and hoped that a lasting friendship would spring up between the Republics.

M. Dupont De L'Eure, addressing the Ambassador, said: Sir, in offering my hand I assure you that the French people tender the hand of Friendship to Americans.

When they quitted the Hotel de Ville, the guard presented arms. Cries of "Long live the Republic of the United States," saluted the Minister.

The Marquis of Normandy, of England, was the first to recognize the claims of the French Republic, and acknowledged them on the part of his country. The ambassadors from Russia, Prussia, and Austria, took time to receive instructions from their governments.

Napoleon Bonaparte, Jerome Bonaparte, and Napoleon Louis Bonaparte sent in their adhesion to the Republic, offering their individual support.

A correspondent, writing from Cologne, states that the middle classes of Prussia, and other Rhenish States, are determined to achieve their independence, and will at all events have a voice in the government. They are peaceful but devoted to their country, and firm in upholding their liberties. There is no new resolution rashly formed, but one which has been well considered and deliberately planned. Therefore they have waited with German patience, knowing that the hour had not yet come.

Some of the smaller States of Germany, such as Baden, have been compelled to reform their constitutions. Prussia is strong. Military power and bayonets might rule for a time, but it would be of short duration. Petitions for reform have been prepared. Rallying at the different hotels on the Rhine, the Burgers flock in crowds and sigh to

a man. Such a thing in Prussia is unheard of.

Austria.—The resignation of Prince Metternich is announced for a certainty in Paris. On the 8th the news of events in Paris caused consternation at Rheims. There was a grand council of all the ministers. The news of the event was despatched in all directions. The French Ambassador at Vienna is said to have fainted on hearing the news. He started on the next day for France. Thirty thousand troops are to advance to Italy without delay. At Munich a rising has taken place, and a constitution extorted from the king at the point of the bayonet itself.

Another Revolution in Sicily.—Flight of the King!

The barque D. Godfrey, Capt. Bearse, arrived at New York on Sunday from Palermo, whence she sailed on the 12th February. A new revolution, of a most formidable character, has broken out in Sicily. By the last steamer from England, we had accounts of the various concessions made by the King, and which it was supposed would be satisfactory to the people. But Capt. Bearse says that when he left, there was no prospect of peace being soon established.

The people had refused all concessions from the King, and would hear no proposition whatever from him. He had flown to Messina, and the only place now in his possession or of his troops, was the Castle at Messina, and that was wholly besieged. The entire island was in arms, and determined on a change of government. The nobility appear to favor the people's cause. Two vessels loaded with ammunition had been sent from Palermo to Messina, and more were ready to go. A meeting was to be held on the first of March, at Palermo, concerning a new government, and to decide how they will be governed. They had derisively sent an invitation to the King to attend.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The New Orleans papers have advices from Vera Cruz to the 12th ult. An armistice had been signed between our people and the Mexicans.

Gen. Lane left the capital on the 17th February. About the fourth day he arrived at Sequalapan. Before his arrival, however, information reached him that a thousand Mexican lancers were posted at that place. When they got opposite to the first house, at the end of the town, a volley of escopette balls was fired from the inside. The doors were forced open, and the assailants killed. The enemy was soon driven from every position, and collected in a body outside the town, pursued by Gen. Lane and Col. Hays. The Mexicans were terribly cut up—about 100 of them being killed. In the action, the American loss was 1 man killed and 4 wounded. Fifty prisoners were taken; among them Capt. Montano, and 2 lieutenants. Lieut. Col. Montano (father of the captain) and Martinez, a bosom friend of Jaraucia, escaped.

Santa Anna was again at Tehuaca on the 12th; the government had given him the passports he desired. It was supposed that in asking it, he intended only to deceive the government, and to put himself at the head of a large body of troops.

The court-martial in Worth's case had not convened. Advices from Queretaro state that Congress was slow in coming together; at the last meeting there were but 21 members.

A Heavy Estate.—The Lebanon Courier says the real estate of Thomas R. Coleman, deceased, has been appraised at four hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. It comprises Cornwall and Colebrook Furnace, with the invaluable Ore Bank of Cornwall; Castle Fin, Speedwell, Hopewell, and Spring Forges, with about thirty thousand acres of land, situated in the counties of Lebanon, Lancaster, York, Adams, Dauphin and Berks. The personal property of this estate, is, we understand, equal in value to the real.

PROTHONOTARY

SUBJECT to the decision of the County Convention, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY. Thankful for the liberal encouragement I received at the last nomination for the office of Prothonotary, I respectfully solicit the support of my fellow-citizens.

GEO. W. MCLELLAN.

Feb. 21.

To the Public generally.

Fellow-Citizens and Friends:

I RESPECTFULLY inform you that I announce myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I will discharge the duties of said office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.

JOHN PICKING.

East Berlin, Feb. 21.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FRIENDS and Fellow-Citizens:—I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of Prothonotary of Adams County, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, I will be thankful for the favor, and discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, to the best of my ability.

WM. W. PAXTON.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Through the persuasion of numerous friends, I offer myself for your suffrages, as a candidate for the CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties incumbent on me, to the best of my ability.

EDEEN NORRIS.

Straban township, March 27.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

S. R. RUSSELL.

Feb. 21.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I

respectfully offer myself to the citizens of Adams county, as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit their support, with the assurance that, if nominated and elected, the favor shall be acknowledged by a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

H. DENWIDDIE.

Feb. 21.

To the Voters of Adams County.

At the request of a number of my friends, I announce myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I shall discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, and I hope to the satisfaction of the community.

JOHN MCLEARY.

Hamiltonban township, March 27.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the Voters of Adams County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention.)

R. W. MSHERRY.

Feb. 21.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, the favor will be thankfully received, and the duties of the office discharged faithfully, to the best of my ability.

JAMES MILHENNY.

Mountjoy township, Feb. 23.

To the Voters of Adams County.

At the suggestion of many friends in different sections of the county, I am induced again to offer myself for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of a Whig County Convention. Three years ago, through the kindness of my Whig friends, I was enabled to come off second best in Convention as a candidate for Register and Recorder, and this year I trust, in like manner, to be so fortunate as to secure the nomination. I return my grateful thanks to my friends for their former support, and respectfully solicit of all such, and of the Whigs of the county generally, their favorable consideration in the present canvass.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Petersburg, (Y. S.) March 6.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

WILLIAM FICKES.

Reading township, Feb. 14.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.

EPHRAIM SWOPE.

Germany township, Feb. 21.

Friends and Fellow Citizens of Adams County:

ENCOURAGED by my friends, and suffering under the loss of my right arm lately, I offer myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be brought into action to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

LEONARD MELWEE.

Huntington township, March 6.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

I HAVE been induced, by the encouragement and representations of numerous friends, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig county Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

DANIEL MINNIGH.

Latimore township, March 13.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.

AARON COX.

Latimore township, Feb. 28.

To the Voters of Adams County.

HEREBY again announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.

DAVID MUMDIE.

Franklin township, Feb. 28.

HANDBILLS, BLANKS, And Printing of every description,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office